HONOLULU FELT BETTER.

THE SENSE OF RELIEF AFTER WILLIS HAD SHOWN HIS HAND.

Preparations for Defence, Mowever, Were not Retaxed-Comments of a Royaltet Newspaper-A nummary of Frentdeni Dole's Answer to Willie's Demands-The Provisional Government Bid Not Use United States Forces to Overthrow the Queen-They Have Submitted No Marter Estating to the Revolution to Our Amthority and Deny Our Right to Interfere .The Government, Therefore, Declines to Consider the Proposition Made by Willia -Great Excitement in the Days When an Attack by Our Marines Was Feared.

Congresht, 1884, by the Cutted Press Victoria, British Columbia, Jan. 9.-Addi-Honal Honolulu advices received by the steamer Warrimoo, in referring to the meeting of Minister Willis with the Provisional Government, say that President Dole aummoned the Advisory Council to meet the Executive at 3 P. M. on Dec. 19.

The nature of Mr. Willia's communication remained unknown to the public, although ther had no doubt of its tenor. At 4 o'clock members of the Council came stringing down Merchant street into Fort street and made known the fact of the demand for the Queen's restoration and that the general tenor of the reply had been agreed upon, and that it was to be prepared with deliberation.

Many questions were asked and few an-

swered. It was very noticeable that no one was heard to ask whether the Government ould refuse or not. That went without say ing. It was learned that no intimation was given whether the military or naval force would be employed to enforce the demands. The general sense of relief was manifest that the new Minister had been forced out of his concealment and that the meaning of his equivocal expressions for the past six weeks

On the 21st some two thousand gallons of water were stored in Iron tanks in the Judiciary building for use in case of a siege and the cutting of water pipes. The Executive building is supplied by an artesian well on the

Since his arrival from the United States Minister Thurston has been busily conferring with his Government. He said that he had only one object in his visit home, and that was to put himself in complete touch with his Government. Both Thurston and Armstrong, as well as Editor Castle, believe that Willis has never been authorized to employ force in restoring the Queen, deriving their impressions from that belief in Washington.
On the contrary, President Dole expresses a

strong conviction that Minister Willis has authority to employ the naval forces for that purpose. The impression is derived from Willis's language and deportment, and the confident assertions of the Royalists support this belief. His emphatic assertions to the American League of possessing executive functions imply power to enforce his action. His declaration of an intention to suppress disorder by naval forces implied the same.

Whether he had such authority or not, every one understood him to imply that he would compel submission to his demands. But when the request was made it was in courteous terms without any implied threats.

The Bulletin (Royalist) of the 18th said: "The talkers are reminded that there can be only one Cabinet at a time under the Hawaiian Constitution, and that the only Ministers who can lawfully go in with the Queen are the four who restoration there will be an election due in two menths which will probably decide the tenure of the Cabinet."

The Bulletin on the 19th said: "The suporters of the Provisional Government had better not be decrived by the vaporing of the Grover Cleveland is the head of the United States Government, and is going to stay there until March 4, 1897. He will have the support of the majority in Congress for is silver policy, and is going to have it for his tariff policy. This Hawalian question is going to be settled by him to the mutual advantage of both the United States and Hawait. Alarge proportion of the true American-born residents of these islands are on the Presi-

On the 23d, after the news from Congress had arrived, the Bulletin published the follow-

ing:
"Their prodigious crowing over the latest the intelligence of the annexationists. It is enly what was expected by everybody who knows anything of these affairs that enemies of the present Administration should have brought the Hawaiian question up in Congress outery against the President's policy for general political capital. We have not the least fear that Congress, when the facts are made fully clear to it, will fail to support the Executive in its determined measures of redress of the wrong committed against the Hawaiian

The Advertiser said on the 19th: "There is only one course before us, and in that there is no dissenting voice in our ranks. We mean absolutely to refuse all concession and all compromise in the direction of the return of monarchy in any form or guise in this country.

That is the ultimatum for which this Government and its supporters firmly stand Freedom and justice are now at bay in Hono Stern and grim men of Honolulu now have their record to make, and it will be the record of patriots, true, determined, self sacrificing, the same faithful sons of liberty as eur fathers before us."

PRESIDENT DOLE'S REPLY.

He Said "No" Very Emphatically to Minte ter Willia. Copyright, 1884, by the United Fran

Victoria, B. C., Jan. R.-Among the further advices from Honolulu, brought by the Warrimos, are these important matters: Minister Thurston will at once return to

Washington, where his services are much Rended. While Minister Willis's menacing attitude has cut off the sale of Hawaiian bonds, the

treasury has been amply replenished by tax sollections, and the available cash was increased from \$143,562 to \$212,346 during the reak anding Dec. 27. The Provisional Government is keeping the

text of President Dole's answer to Willis's demands secret until it shall have had time to reach President Cleveland. The following summary however, has been obtained from good authority: President Dole begins by noting that this is

the first official communication his Government has received intimating in any way the By no action of the Hawaiian Government has aby matter connected with the late revolution been submitted to the authority of the United States. This is carefully argued. No intimation has ever been made to the

Provisional Government of anything having been done or considered in the premises until the alleged conclusion of the President now presented by Minister Willia.

An exhaustive résumé is given of the series of political struggles leading up to the revolu-tion, including the acts of Kalakaua before 1887, and his obstructing and dictating legislation by filling the Logislature with officeolders. The climax was reached in the orium scandal, when the King took a bribe of \$71 (0,0) previously prepared for the Legislalive. The citizens then united to overthrow the monarchy.

This was averted by the adoption of a new artitution which took most of the King's arbitrary power away. From that time until his death he constantly chafed and sought to svade these restrictions.

The inside history of the attempted revoluthan of 1880 is then resited and of Liliuokaian's participation therein. The opposition

then shown by her, to the rights and interests of the fereigners, was after her ascending the throne, constantly emphasized. It became violent during the latter part of 1892, as shown by her perverse appointments of four Cabinots in opposition to the will of the Legislature.

The events of the jast week of her reign are recited, including the resuscitation of the defunct Lottery bill and the removal of the Wilcox Cabinet, all through the Queen's personal influence. President Dole recites the attempted coup d'état, the action of the Committee of Safety, and the two mass meetings of the foreigners and the natives. The committee deemed the presence of the American forces necessary for protection of life and property, and requested Minister Stevens to land them. President Dole denounces in stringent terms falsehood that Stevens was ever asked to have the forces assist in the revolution, or that they did so. The Government disclaims having ever authorized Damon or any other person to make terms for the Queen's surrender, and denies that he ever reported or was asked to report such terms. Damon made those terms on his own responsibility. Never before or sines the revolution did the members of the Committee of Safety con-fer with Stevens about the overthrow of the Government. The Provisional Government is responsible only to those who constituted t and who are now maintaining it in power. It is amenable to no foreign power on earth. It has always been faithful to its constituents, and by no acts or intimation has ever offered to aubmit its rights to the United States or any other power. For these reasons the Provisional Govern-

ment must refuse to consider the proposition of Minister Willis. No allusion is made by Prestdent Dole to Minister Willia's appeals to their patriotism and moral sense, nor to the promises of amnesty, in the event of her regaining power, made by the ex-Queen.
On the evening of Dec. 16, three days before Willis presented his demands. Attorney-General W. O. Smith visited Willis for an informal interview, during which Mr. Willis said to Mr. Smith:

formal interview, during which Mr. Willis said to Mr. Smith:

"What are you to do-resist the wishes of the United States? Either of these Japaness or British ships could crush you. If they assumed a hostile attitude you would be compelled to apply for our protection."

Mr. Smith intimated that his Government could wait for a kepublican administration to grant annexation. Willis declared that the Democratic party was assured of twenty years of power, and that the will of President Cleveland would prevail. Except in such informal interviews sought by members of the Government, Willis had had no communication with them whatever since he presented his credentials.

interviews sought by members of the Government, Willis had had no communication with them whatever since he presented his credentials.

Dec. 18 opened amid great and general excitement of all parties. It was given out by the royalists that the Queen would be restored that morning. The British troops were to land early, but did not.

The American officers and men were not allowed to have shore leave. The prisoners, who come out daily at early dawn to labor upon the roads, were kept within their prison walls. Twenty-three of the native policemen refused duty early in the morning, and their places were supplied by others, who were ready to stand by the Government.

From 7 to 10 A. M. the wharves were crowded with natives and others who were expecting the forces of the Philadelphia and Adams to be landed. Meantime Capts, Neison and Barker of those ships drove up to Nunanu Paiace, between 9 and 10 A. M. with Mr. Willis, returning at 1 P. M. expressing surprise at the expectations of the natives.

At 930 A. M. the German Consul, Glade, visited Mr. Willis and importuned him to say something which would allay the extreme tension of the public mind. Mr. Willis declared that the existing fears were without foundation. There would be no trouble. He was laboring night and day, and was progressing toward a satisfactory result, happy for all parties.

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ward a satisfactory result, happy for all parties.

The Minister would not say the one word which would allay fear, namely, that he would not employ force to restore the Queen. At Mr. Glade's importunity, he named forty-eight hours as the shortest time at which a conclusion could be arrived at. Other loading men visited the Minister during the day to set before him the distressing effect of the disquiet upon all business, also the daily increasing danger to plantations manned chiefly by ignorant Asiatics, who were acquiring the belief that the Government was paralyzed by the Minister's course of action.

During the afternoon a decisive step was taken by President Dole, who addressed a note to the American Minister, saying that the Government had received positive information that he was carrying on negotiations with the ex-Queen.

Atthough they could not credit such a course upon his part, their information was so positive that they felt compelled to ask him if it was true. It had become quite certain, through royalist intimations and from other indications, that Mr. Willias negotiations were mainly for the purpose of securing from the Queen certain pledges of moderation in her conduct prior to making his demand for her restoration.

Queen certain pledges of moderation in her cenduct prior to making his demand for her restoration.

Tuesday, the 19th, opened with centinued excitement and apprehension. The American officers and men were strictly retained on board, and it was ascertained that they had been equipped for landing. At 10 A. M. Consul Mills wisted President Dole and asked audience for Mr. Willis at 1:30 F. M.

At the appointed hour Minister Willis entered the Foreign Office, where were assembled the four Ministers with a stenographer. The American Minister at once proceeds to read a communication couched in courteous terms, but closing with a request for the Provisional Government to retire from office and make room for the restoration of Queen Lilluckalani, in accordance with the decision of President Gleveland, upon the case between her and the Provisional Government, which had been virtually submitted by both parfies to the arbitration of the United States. He then retired, after an interview of twelve minutes.

During the 20th and 21st of December the Government officers were working on the reply, which was to be made to the Minister's demand.

emand. Meanwhile the Government and citizens had

heen actively strengthening their deforces and improving their military organizations. The Cowin had arranged to sail on the size the general impression was the Minister, but the general the general districts and the Minister. But free would keep up a menace of it in order to wear out the patience of the people and reduce them to submission. The naval officers were understood to be united in a sentiment of extreme disgust and indignation at the anthorient task of making war upon Americans, which seemed about to be forced upon them, especially as this would grantify firtish lioyalists, who seemed to be in Willis's confidence, while Admiral was believed to share the sentiment. It was learned that the naval officers had agreed that if the Admiral issued any order which was unlawful or derogatory to the United States they would want it to be made in writing and would then sign a joint protest against such order, so as to free themse ves from blame. Should the Admiral then persist in his order they would execute it.

The Hoyaliats, however, continued exultant and assured. On the lith and 20th they carried a tone of authority and began to speak of themselves as aireasy in power. They were in some dispute as to who should constitute the Cabinet, and various members of their party were talked of. These speculations were soon dameened by the assurance that the Queen's last Cabinet had never resigned and was still the outr lawful Cabinet. The Americans continues from the militaries and sold after upon the flag they once fought under if employed in the restoration of the old veterans of the civil war some of them much disabled to fire upon the flag they once fought under if employed in the restoration of the old Kanaka monarchy. One ulit officer, with both legs shot off, asked for a stool behind the sandbags, where his rifle will do sood work at 500 yards.

The Queen was extremely confident of an immediate return to power, and do die where they added to fore allowing the propriety of solzing the prome fought in the course

rior intelligence. It gives the royalist position. He said:

"Having submitted our cause to the decision of the Frantdent, we will make no attempt to attack or to resist. By advice we remain passive. The restoration of the Queen by United States force will be purely an executive act, which does not fall within the scope of Congress control. The correction of Executive wrongdoing belongs solely to the Executive.

"Minister Stevens having defired the Queen, President Cleveland roinstates her purely by Executive authority, with which Congress cannot interfere. The Provisional Government was created by Stevens, and with the restlification of his act it ceases to exist. The force used will not be a war upon a really existing Government, and hence does not need to be authorized by Congress."

The theory is believed to have come here from Washington some time ago and to have been the one under which Willis was preparing to act before the Corwin came. Willise peculiar expression to the American Lengue about his having come here to exercise executive functions seems to find explanation in the above statement.

actual his average come here to exercise executive functions seems to find explanation in the above statement.

The royalist speaker went on to say that he thought Congress would not be unreasonable when in possession of the facts. The royalists would like to have the monarchy restored under some mild form of protectorate, which would prevent future revolutions. In return they would grant to the United States a naval station and other advantages.

The Arawa arrived at noon on Dec. 27, nine days from Victoria, B. C. The larger part of the President's meanage on Hawaii was received and published in the Honolulu newspapers. It contained the very important fact that the President left the whole subject entirely to Congress, thus definitely terminating the last shade of apprehension in Honolulu of a forcible or any other restoration of monarchy.

In the same paragraph was the very surpris-

In the same paragraph was the very surprising revelation to most persons in Honolulu that the "unexpected contingency" spoken of by Mr. Willis as delaying his action for further instructions was no other than the ex-Queen's absolute refusal to accede to President Cloveland's conditions of granting amnesty.

Few had adopted this solution of the "contingency" contundrum, and none was so greatly confounded as Lilliuokalani's own adherents. To the American party it was a welcome bit of news. It was already known that the Corwin had been on the point of sailing on the 18th, but was suddenly delayed to take President Dole's answer on the 24th. It was learned that the ex-Queen had stubbornly refused Cleveland's absolute condition of amnesty for four days after the Corwin had arrived. After the anchor was hove short J. O. Carter made a last effort with her, and she yielded. But for that President Dole would never have received his covered opportunity to give to Willis an Impressive "No." Impressive "No."
In an interview on the 28th Hawalian Minister Irwin of Tokio asserts positively that Japan has not the slightest idea of seeking control in Hawali. He has lived in Japan twenty pears has a Japanese wile and has long been intimate withseveral leading Japanese statesmen.

As to the intimations by Sir Edwin Arnold that Japan coveted Hawali, he derides Arnold as ignorant of Japan, having spent his time there in pleasure seeking.

By the Oceanic and Australian news come of Congrees proceedings encouraging to the Gov.

there in pleasure seeking.

By the Oceanic and Australian news came of Congress proceedings encouraging to the Government. The chief sensation was produced by the public instructions to Willis, which make it certain that during the week of fear in Honolulu from the 14th to the 22d, when fighting with the navai forces of the United States was almost daily feit to be imminent, he had, in fact, no power to use those forces.

Many Americans expressed great indignation and contempt for him. It should be considered that to have disclosed his lack of power would have made it impossible to make his demand of the Government with any show of dignity. His position has certainly been a very painful one.

A gentleman of the highest character and iffe-long intimacy with the natives said on the 30th;

"The royalist natives are long their grip."

30th:
The royalist natives are losing their grip. "The royalist natives are losing their grin. It makes them the more bliter. The majority of natives care little for the menarchy and nothing personally for Liliuokalani. But they have been systematically stuffed with lies that the whites meant to drive them all to the mountains like the Indians, and would take the first occasion of a fight to shoot them down like dogs. Most of the better class will welcome the change."

A brief correspondence took place between

like doza. Most of the better class will welcome the change.

A brief correspondence took place between President Dole and Minister Willis after the salling of the Corwin. Dole called Willis's attention to the continued state of apprehension in the community caused by his apparently menacing attitude, and asked if he could not give him some assurance which would reliefe this injurious fear.

Mr. Willis replied evasively that the inquiry did not seem to be specific. Dole answered on the 27th that the President's message received that day, transmitting to Congress the decision of the whole business, relieved the public mind, and had obviated the need of further inquiry. Mr. Willis expressed much irritation about Dole's questioning.

From one of the highest sources it is learned that the feeling of the Government is that Willis's course has been cruel in virtually holding over the city the threat of landing the naval forces. While the President's language seems to imply that Willis never had orders to use these forces, he seems to have had private instructions to use the menace as a bluff, for which purpose be has alwars keptthe Admiral in ignorance of his intentions, while from time to time causing prevarations for landing to be maile.

The Warrimoo lay at Honolulu on Dec. 31

maie.
The Warrimoo lay at Honolulu on Dec. 31 and Jan 1. Beyond the sight of a few Frovisional Government soldiers parading the streets there was nothing to indicate that the country was in the midst of a political crisis upon the outcome of which rests its future.

GRESHAM DOESN'T KNOW YET.

The Secretary Has Not Heard Officially

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- No official confirmation of the latest news from Hawaii is yet obtainable at the State Department. After the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Gresham said that he had not received notice from Honolulu that Minister Willis had requested the resignation of the Provisional Government and that President Dole had refused to resign. and that he did not expect any information until the mail despatches brought by the Corwin arrive in Washington, which will be in a day or two. Notwithstanding this surprising ignorance on the part of the Administration, it is not denied that the despatches received last night via Victoria are true. Even if this assurance were officially in possession of the Administration officials, however, they would not make it public, they say, for the reason that it would be disrespectful to Congress to anticipate the message that the President will send that Until the mail despatches are received and the President communicates them to Congress, therefore, no official statement is looked for from the State Department.

It is learned to-day that the Administration is less disposed to criticise Minister Willis since it is known that his action in demanding the resignation of the Provisional Government was due to the formal agreement of the ex-Queen to consent to the terms under which she was to be restored by the United States. After changing her mind in this regard Mr. Willis probably felt that he could do nothing but carry out his original instructions, which he did as quickly as possible by calling upon he did as quickly as possible by calling upon At this he did as quickly as possible by calling upon the Provisional Government oresign. At this point, according to the belief of the Administration officials, he rested his case, and they think no trouble has followed, and that he will take no further steps whatever until authority is granted by Congress for him to do so. He was simply carrying out his instructions, they say, in order to make the Administration case complete and then leave it to be dealt with by Congress, as suggested in the special measure.

Congress, as suggested in the special measure.

The Democrats in the House are determined to keen the Hawaiian question in abecance, and not have a discussion upon it until the tariff question is out of the way. Notody is anxious to detend the Administration, but the Republicans will not get a chance at present to attack it. Every attempt to provoke a discussion is frustrated by a reference of the tending motion to the tommittee on Foreign Alfairs, and this committee is controlled absolutely by friends of the Administration headed by the Chairman, Representative McCreary of Ekontucky. The Senators cannot be choked off in this way, and when they get ready to talk they will do so. They are not quite ready ret, and they flux interesting they have not quite ready set, and they flux interesting they are not quite ready set, and they desirate to go into a general discussion of the question in the superiority. are not quite ready set, and they health to go into a general discussion of the question until the news reported from Hawaii within the last day or two is ordically confirmed. At resolutions proposing investigations and in quiries will be laid aside pending the investi-gation now being made by the committee or Poreign Helations. But after the Presiden shall have communicated the latest facts in this possession to Congress the Administration shall have communicated the latest neces in his possession to Congress the Administration will be forced to meet a combined attack of the Republican Senstors and according to the present outlook few Democratic Senstors will appear as defenders of the Administration policy.

By Friday Press. An intimation of the natura of the discussion of the Hawaiian question. If not of the decision reached at the Cabinet meeting to day was given by a gentieman in authority, and this would indicate a policy of non-notion in riswaiian affairs on the part of the Executive while Congress has the question before it. The meeting bogan as usual at 11 o'clock one of the first to arrive being Secretary Circsiam. For three hours and a quarter the Cabinet sat. Every member was present, and

In Olden Times

the discussion is understood to have been confined exclusively to the news brought by the Warrimo. Secretary Gresham read to his cellengues the desputeines from Victoria, part of which had already been soon by the other members in the morning papers.

It is indicated by the authority referred to that the President and his advisers reaffirmed what they have already demonstrated is the position of the Executive—the transfer of the whole troublesome question to Congress for actionent. The Turpis resolution of the problem, and subsequent events will show, it is said, that the Hawalian affair will no longer cause anxiety and worry at the Executive Mansion and the State Department, but will depend for its settlement on action at the Capitel.

BUSTON'S OFFICERS TESTIFY.

They Describe the Landing of the Men at Honolulu-Ready for Blount To-day, WASHINGTON, Jan. Q.-There was much of in-

terest for members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Belations to discuss this morning when they reconvened for the purpose of continuing the investigation of Hawaiian affairs. "There can be little doubt of the fact," said one Senator, "that the time has come when matters concerning affairs at Honolulu since the retirement of Minister Stevens can be kept in the background no longer. The investiga tion of this committee will doubtless take even a broader scope than was expected by any member when the work of taking testimony began." The witnesses summoned for to-day were on

hand promptly, and the investigation proceeded in its customary way. Greater precau-tions for secrecy than ever before were taken, and not even the names of the witnesses were given to the public. The witnesses were, however, but three in number-Lieuts Lucien Young and E. K. Moore and Faymaster Hobbs, who were attached to the Boston during the time of the revolution in Hawaii.

Much of the testimony taken to-day showed plainly that it was the intention of the Chairman to either establish or disprove the existence of any consultance between Mr. Stevens and the members of the Committee on Safety, as is claimed by the friends of the ex-Queen. The facts touching this phase of the case were gone into fully. The testimony of the navni officers, it is understood, corroborates the statements made by Mr. Stevens, and denies the accuracy of the report of Mr. Blount.

Lieut. Young, who was the first witness, and his associates later, gave a detailed account of the landing of the troops on Jan. 10. Lieut. Young further testined, it is said, to the positive fact that orders had been issued to the troops and their commanders to remain neutral and take no part in any from the landing the said to the troops and their commanders to remain neutral and take no part in any from the lives and property of Americans and Americans. ever, but three in number-Lieuts. Lucien arise, their sole duty being to protect the lives and property of Americans and American

lives and property of Americans and American citizens.

The details of the renting of the hall used for quarters for the mee, it is understood, have been brought out in the examination of Paymaster Hobbs.

Lieut Moore is said to have had charge of one of the landing parties. His duties took him on shore a great deal, and he mingled with the people there and knew from daily contact with them what the feeling was.

Much of his testimony bore upon this point and related particularly to the alleged discontent at the action of the Queen and the acts of the Legislature alleged to have been passed at her bidding. It is said that all of these witnesses talked freely before the committee. The committee adjourned about 20 clock until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, at which time it is believed Mr. Blount will take the stand.

Senator Pryo Has Some Questions Ready for the Paramount Commissioner.

Washington, Jan. R.-Ex-Paramount Commissioner Blount was one of the most confresh from his home at Macon, Ga., dressed in a new suit of butternut, and wearing a widebrimmed, tasselled, white sombrero. He was early at the State Department, and afterward called at the room of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. He knows no more about the present situation in Hawaii than any one else, and so had no information to communicate to the public. A question has been raised as to the propriety of putting Mr. Blount on the stand by the investigating Committee in view of the fact that he is now a private citizen. Senator Frye, a member of the committee, has prepared a set of questions based on his knowledge derived from ex-Minister Stevensof the partiality and absolute intrustworthiness of the Blount report, and when the ex-Commissioner does take the stand, he will be compelled to submit to a most rigid cross-examination by the early at the State Department, and afterward take the stand, he will be compelled to submit to a most rigid croas-examination by the sharp-tongued, ready-witted, and able Senator from Maine.

This afternoon Mr. Blount was walking up the marble stairways of the Senate in company with Senator Harris of Teanessee. On the way they met Senator Frye. The ex-l'armount Commissioner looked in the opposite direction and the Maine Senator kept on down the stairway without speaking. the stairway without speaking.

The Source of Paramount Blount's Anthorit; WASHINGTON Jan. O .- The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day ordered a favorable report on the Boutelle resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to state his authority for lacing the United States naval forces in Hawaii under Commissioner Blount's au-

therity.

A preamble to the resolution quotes the section of the Hawalian correspondence sent to Congress, in which the Admiral commanding the naval forces of the United States was directed to "consult freely with Mr. Blount," and obey any instructions he might receive from Blount regarding the course to be pursued at the Hawalian Islands by the forces under his command.

have been eager to receive invitations. The samartest of the Tuxedo set meet in the studio. The attractiveness of Mr. Breese's teas are always enhanced by some side issue. Yesterday the little Hengler eisters danced in the centre of a circle of ladies and gentlemen.

Thotography has always been the hobby of Mr. Breese, and his love for the art has made him one of the best amateur photographers in this country. It has been his ambition to become proficient in direct carbon work in photographing portraits, etchings, photographs, and paintings. A year ago he rented a large studio, furnished it handsomely, and became a professional carbon photographer. Mr. Breese has succeeded so well that he has created just such a stranger of the studies of the manning his photographer and difference of the manning his photographer and the studies and florists when they went into business. The fact that the photographic reproducing business established by Mr. Breese is unique in this city adds interest to the enterprise.

In Paris and Berlin there are houses which do direct carbon work and ship their wares to this city, but it has devolved upon Mr. Breese to start such a business here. The walls of the carbon studio, as Mr. Breese calls his workshop, are covered with reproductions of famous paintings, etchings, and portraits. Mr. Breese does not enlarge the original. His business has grown to such proportions that he requires the aid of several assistants to keep up with the orders. Mr. Breese is as good a personal photographer as any professional favor.

Sele-Bersog. sued at the Hawaiian islands by the forces under his command.

Chairman Cummings, who will make the report, was instructed to demand the previous question on its adoption as soon as reported. This will limit debate on the matter to thirty minutes—fifteen minutes being given to the friends and fifteen to the opponents of the resolution. No objection was made to the resolution in the committee.

MR. PORTER'S LOVE AFFAIRS,

He Is Thought to be Insane-Affectionate Le terate I'wo Young Women.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 8.—The hearing on the application to have T. H. Porter, the wealthy son-in-law of the late J. B. Hoyt, adjudged insane, was continued to-day. Mr. Porter is nearly 70 years old. He seemed desirous of marring soon after his wife's death. He began a correspondence to several young women, more than one of whom it is apparent would have taken him for better or for worse. One letter of twelve pages to a roung woman designated as Miss L. was presented to day, followed by another to a Miss Earl. Both letters were written the same day, and both burned with dignified expressions of affection. Witness behavier Merritt said he had proposed to Miss Earl that three physicians examine Mr. Porter, If they said he was invane she was to give him up. She refused. Then the application was made.

It is said that Potter spent \$32,000 in buring presents of leweiry and diamonds for the two ladies to whom he sent presents. An alleged copy of one bill for about \$12,000 worth of gold ornaments and diamonds was introduced, which, it appeared by Forter's books were for Miss C. whose name is said to be Clarke. One was a broach containing thirty-three diamonds, intended as a birthday present. Forter did not appear in court today, being reported iil. The hearing was continued to Jan. 22 Porter is nearly 70 years old. He seemed de

MRS. MURRAY DISTRUSTS HOSPITALS.

It Was Three Hours Atter Her Child Had Been Burned that an Ambulance Was Called. Four-year-old John Murray, who lives with his parents at 43 Carmine street, while playing with a box of matches yesterday afternoon set himself on fire. His mother put out the set himself on fire. His mother put out the fire with a bianket, but not until the child's eyes had been nearly burned out and one of his ears had been burned to a crisp.

Mrs Murray is presudiced against hospitals, so instead of summoning an ambulance, she sent her young daughter half for a doctor, Katy says she went to six doctors' offices, but none would go with her. Mest of them were out. A drug clork gave her some ointmeat, and the boy's mother applied that to his burns. Three hours after the fire Mrs. Murray concluded to notify the police. Following Green and Ford summoned an ambulance. The inpured boy was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. He may die. His father, Patrick Murray, is a longshorsman.

New Management of the Dry Deat Road. A sweeping change was made in the directory of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Hailroad Company at yesterday's annual election. Of the old Board only four remain, Messrs. Richard helly. N. Lansing Zahrisaie, Honry A. Morgan, and John Byrnea. The new members of the Board are ticeorge H. Frentiss. A. S. Rosenbaum. Simon Duarig, Solomon Mehrbach. John H. Waydell. E. W. Rumner. Edward. C. Hiller, Marchall. S. Driggs, and M. Fenchtwanger. They will take the places of Mesers. William Whits. John M. Seribner. John E. Hoffmire, Charles A. Hotchkiss. William Bichardson, Joseph Jacobs, S. Bidney Smith, and letter J. Thorna. Mr. White was President of the company. The new Ecarry will meet this afternoon to organize.

"There was no trouble." said one of those interested. "We made up our minds to sleet the new licket and we did it. The other side did not vota." Battery Hailroad Company at yesterday's anSHELTERED IN THE CHURCH. PASSED!

Bargains in

Eastern Rugs.

Daghestan Hearth Rugs,

\$3.50 to \$8.

Antique, Kazak, Daghestan and Cabistan pieces,

\$11. to \$13.

Bergamo, Prayer Rugs. (Silky texture.)

\$15. to \$16.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

IN THE WORLD OF FASHION.

the musicale given by Miss de Forest and Miss Callender furnished abundant diversion

house, 2 East Sixty-ninth street. She also

gave a dinner party, as did Mrs. Whitelaw

The hall, drawing room, and dining room of

the Mills house are very large and can be

thrown into one large chamber, forming's ball-

room longer than any other in town. J. Wads-worth Ritchie conducted the cotilion. Among

the dancers were Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward

Webb, Miss Van Rensselaer. Miss Sloane, Mr.

and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs.

Frederic Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. George Bliss.

A PHOTOGRAPHER FOR PASIIME,

James Lawrence Breeze's Carbon Studio-

His Successful Work as an Amateur.

The artistic den of James Lawrence Breese

at 130 West Twenty-third street, where he car-

ries out his photographic hobby, attracted a

large representation of fashionable society late

yesterday afternoon. For the past few weeks

Mr. Breese has been giving informal teas on

have been eager to receive invitations. The

smartest of the Tuxedo set meet in the studio.

Miss Nina L. Herzog, daughter of the late

Dr. Herzog, was married last evening at the

Hotel Walder! to Abram Nathan Stein. The

marriage was the first to be performed in the

The House Unsents Joy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. O.-By a strict party vote

the House Committee on Elections to-day de-

cided to recommend to the House that ex-Congressman John J. O'Nell be seated from the Eleventh Missouri district in place of Charles F. Jor, the sitting member, who is a Escuphic.

ANDOVER, N. Y., Jan. R.-The Bank of Wells-

Young Methers!

We Offer You a Remedy

which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Bobs Confinement of its

Pain, Horror and Bish.

After using one bottle of "Hether's Friend" I suffered but little pair, and dil not experience that wakiness afterward usual in each cases. Hrs. ANTE Gaus, Lamer, Mo., Jan. 18th. 18th.

dent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of

ATLANTA, GA.

Reid and Mrs. Maturin Livingston.

THE HEBREW CHRISTIAN MISSION AND ITS CLIERTS. dewellers Will Give Up Their Assual Die nor and Hand Over the Money to the Poor in the Trade \$5,000 Given by the Central Organization of Liquor Beaters

A new bureau for giving work to unemployed women, under the direction of the East Side Relief Committee, was opened yesterday at Hope Chapel, 339 East Fourth street Twenty-five women were supplied with work at making shirts, and tickets entitling the bearers to work were given to the various churches for distribution. At the workshops of the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture, 18 Delancey street, it was said that during last week 1,200 men and women had received free clothing which had been

made by the women employed there. John P. Townsend, Treasurer of the Business Men's Relief Committee of the Industrial Christian Alliance, received contributions bringing the amount received up to \$9.413.50 Among the contributions received resterday were \$173 from 170 Bleecker street and \$170 from the Rev. John B. Devins of Hope Chapel. Both sums represent the sale of five-cent meal

In the basement of the Hebrew Christian Mission in connection with the Allen Street Presbyterian Church more than 100 men and women found shelter from the cold. They had no fires in their homes, and asked only for shelter. The Rev. Herman P. Faust, the pastor of the mission, told a reporter that the poor people in the neighborhood were handlcapped because they did not know English and could not make their wants known.

"I have made a canvass," he said, "and have sent a list of the names and addresses of Mrs. Ogden Mills's Dance-Gov. Worts to The dance given by Mrs. Ogden Mills and for society last evening. Mrs. Mills followed her old custom and had but 150 guests at her

"I have made a canvass," he said, "and have sent a list of the names and addresses of a thousand destitute families to the East Side Relief Committee. Some of the people were out of work twelve months, and, being ignorant of the English language, did not know how to find the usual channels of relief. It takes a house-to-house convass up show the actual destitution on the east side."

About 7,000 purchasers attended the store which was started by Nathan Straus at 345 Grand street for selling soal and provisions by retail at cost. Large as the store is, the stock has to be replenished more than once every day to meet the demand. About 1,000 people obtained five-cent meals at the five-cent restaurant, 57 Avenue C.

A meeting was held at 145 Broadway to consider W. d'H. Washington's system of relief. He proposes to form a ti-15-45 club, which means that laborers in employment shall contribute six cents a week, clerks, 15 cents, and employers 16 cents for the relief of the unemployers 16 cents for the relief of the unemployer. Among those present were Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Locke W. Winchester, Charles J. Candee, T. A. Hell, David Lapsley, Harmon H. Hart, William L. Brown, and Frederic Goodwin. A meeting will be held naxt week to form a permanent organization.

The New York Jewellers' Board of Trade, which usually holds an annual banquet about this time, and which had aiready made partial 'arrangements for one, decided yesterday not to do so, but instead, to devote its energies and funds to the relief of unemployed jewellers. Henry Untermeyer, George E. Fabya, James E. Spencer, Aifred Frank, and H. A. Bliss were made a committee to decide upon a plan for the work. the work.

The following sums were received at the Mayor's office yesterday for use in aid of the poor and unemployed:
Legion of Knights and Ladies of Honor (through authory Miller) 860 00 Excise Board 118 33

and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Galatin, Mr. and Mrs. George Bliss. Miss Bliss, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Miss Goodridge, Mrs. John T. Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Sands, Miss Stokes, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Amy Bend, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Le Grand Cannon.

Most of Miss de Forest's and Miss Callender's guests went to the dance. The musicale was given in the ballroom of the apartments of the hostesses in the Tiffany house. In all about 350 persons were present. The artists were Miss Maud Powell, violinist: Mme. Kate Rolla, soprano: Mr. Bispham, baritone, and Mr. de Pachmann, rianist.

Mrs. D. L. Eliker of 303 Madison avenue introduced her second daughter, Miss Anna Mary Riker, into society yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Riker, Miss Jackley Hoyt, Miss May Riker, Miss Jackson, Miss Ranssom, Miss Hard. Miss Soutter, Miss Constance Satteriee, Miss Gruner, Miss Valentine, and Miss Marian Strong. The debutante was attired in a gown of white moire and chiffon.

Mrs. John D. Archbold gave a reception to open her new home at 20 Last Thirty-seventh attreet. Mr. and Mrs. Archbold formerly lived at 30 West Fifty-third street. The interior of their present house, which is of brick and brown stone and is five stories high, has been reconstructed and an addition has been put on the rear. In the front is the Louis XIV. drawing room. The house was crowded with callers durin: the atternoon, Mrs. Archbold was assisted in receiving by her daughters. Afternoon receptions were given yesterday by Mrs. Daniel T. Worden and Miss Worden, Mrs. Henry Steers. Mrs. Frederick Rosevelt and Mrs. A. E. Barnes.

A ball will soon be given in the Waldorf Hotel which will be a feature of the social season. The host will be assisted in getting up the dance by his military attachés. The Governors of several States and officials of high standing in p chrough Authony Miller).

See continued to the contributed seed to the relief fund. The sum represented one per cent of his salary. The clerks in Mr. O'Donohue's office are paid out of his own salary. They were notified that it was not expected that they were to contribute any part of the \$250.

The central organization of the Wine and Liquor Dealers' Association of the City of New York resolved yesterday to advance \$3,000 to the Mayor's fund for the unemployed. The meeting was held at 8 Union square, and was presided over by Daniel Holland, President of the central organization. A committee consisting of William Clancy, Bernard P. Kearns, Christopher Boylan, John J. Reilly, E. M. Mallon, W. F. J. Prelle, and Henry Keitty was appointed to present the money to the Mayor to day. This action is independent of anything the local organizations may do. It is expected that the contributions of the local organization, together with that of the central organization, will aggregate \$20,000.

Dr. Greer May Establish a Pawashon The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Barthole mew's Church has under consideration a plan to establish a pawnshop to afford people need of money an opportunity to dispose of articles without paying the usurious interest charged by regular nawnbrokers. The store will be open only to those who are known to he in need of money. It is also the intention of Dr. Greer to open a clothing store where people will be able to purchase clothing at wholesale rates. Girls out of work will be employed to repair and recut old clothes which may be donated.

Bilk Workers Strike. The employees in Oppenhyms & Sons' silk mills in College Point, about sixty men. went on a strike yesterday afternoon. Their wages have been reduced from thirty to forty per cent, and the men declared they would be un-able to make a living. The factory is closed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.-Judge Butler of the United States Circuit Court has directed George L. Crawford, special master in the heading Bailroad receivership proceedings, to hear testimony in the suit of Isaac L. Rice for the removal of the receivers and the investigation of the management of the company. The order specifies that the master shall

investigate the "sale and purchase by A. A. McLeod, when President of the company, of

McLeod, when President of the company of stocks of the New York and New England and Boston and Maine railroad companies, as are charzed against him, and for which he may be accountable;" and also that part of the petition relating," to the Lenigh Valley leave, the contemporaneous contract with that company respecting coal, and the receiver's accounts under the leave and contract."

Atterneys for the petitioners and for the Reading Company speared before Judga Butler prior to the entering of the order, and an understanding was reached whereby the master will not necessarily confine himself to the limits of the court's order as to the line of investigation. The attorney for Rice contended that while the recently delivered opinion of Judge Butler exonerated the receivers of all blame in making payments to brokers employed by Mr. McLeod, yet testimony should be heard in the matter. To this Attorney Dickson assented and Judge Butler concurred, with the stipulation that the case should be confined to the issues involved.

Atchison Bontholders Uniting.

marriage was the first to be performed in the ballroom at the Waldorf. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Dr. foothiell. Louis N. Stein attended his brother, and S. S. Sondheim, I aut iterzog, and S. N. Stein were the ushers. The supper was served at small tables in the cafe, and the first and second hors of the west wing of the hotel were used for the welding. The John Jacob Astordining room was used as a smoking room. The carriageway was bra lavish use of palms, vines, flowers, rugs, and furniture turned into a conservatory. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Hainstein, Mr. and Mrs. Garsor of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Katz of Rochester, and Mrs. and Mrs. Charles Hindskopf. The following committees have been ap pointed in this city to look after the interests of the bondholders of the Atchison. Topeka and Santa Fe and St. Louis and San Francisco rallway companies in the formulation of la plan for the reorganization of the properties For the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé bondholders: Mesara, Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company: Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company: Edward W. Gibbs of the New York Life Insur-ance Company: George F. Crane of Baring, Magoun & Ca.: Peter Goddes of Geoldes, Smith & Ca. and H. L. Higginson of Lee, Higginson

& Co. of Boston.
For the St. Louis and San Francisco bondFor the St. Louis and San Francisco bondholders the committee is: Messrs Louis Fitzgerald. Edward King, Issac N. Seligman of L.
& W. Seligman, Ernst Thailmann of Ladenburg.
Thailmann & Co. and Samuel I. Davis of S. B.
Bavis & Co. It is intended to add also representatives of the committees that have been
formed in London and Amsterdam. Messrs.
King and Fitzgerald respresent the trustees of
the mortgages, the Union and Mercantile trust
companies.

Meeting of Passenger Agents.

At the meeting yesterday of the general passenger agents of milroads in the Central

ville. owned by Sumner Baldwin and William Baldwin, at Wellsville, closed its doors this morning. The tank was supposed to be in good financial condition. Traffic and Trunk Line associations the question of rates was considered at length. It was decided to appoint a commit tee with instructions to prepare an agreetee with instructions to prepare an agree-ment to cover rates from compelitive points similar to that formulated by the freight agents last week. The committee consists of Messrs Daniels of the New York Central, Hobserts of the kris, Lee of the Lehigh Valley. Boyd and Ford of the Fennsylvania, Feull of the Baltimore and Ohio. Davis of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, Mctarty of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Smith of the Lake shore, and Martin of the Michigan Central. This committee will report the result of their work to another joint meeting of the passenger agents to another.

Proposed Reading Reorganization Plan. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9. - A plan of reorganiza tion will probably be aubmitted to the stockholders of the Reading liallroad Company within a few weeks. So far as can be learned, it provides for borrowing \$15,000,000 upon collateral trust bonds. There will be no vot-ing trust.

By An Overwhelming Vote! ! The "RIKER BILL," insuring low tariff on all the comforts and luxuries of the sick

NO "DUTY" ABOUT IT!

Except your duty to yourself and family, in saving 40 cents out of every dollar these hard times, by buying all Drugs, Medicines, Dostors' Prescriptions, Chest Protectors, Hot Water Bottles, Syringes, Elastic Stockings, Trusses, Crutches, and every earthly thing needed to make sick people well, or keep well folks from getting sick—at RIKER'S.

Remember! There are no commissions paid on Doctors' Prescriptions—to increase the burdens of Illness by an additional TAX ON THE PATIENT, at

RIKER'S,

6th Av., Cor. 22d St.

OUIDES WHO SAW AUSTIN.

Manulag's Memory Not Impressed in the Theatre se to the Moustains

The action brought by the heirs of John C. Austin, who is said to have been drowned at Manhattan Beach, to recover \$15,000 life in-surance from the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Association was continued yester-day before Justice Patterson and a jury in the Supreme Court. As on the previous day, the defence put on the stand several Adirondack guides, who testifled that they had seen Austin in the mountains subsequent to the date of They also identified a photograph of Austin as a likeness of the man

they had scen. Waiter B. Martin said that he saw Austin in the billiard room of the Algenquin Hotel, and described his height, weight, dress, and the color of his eyes. He was cross-examined by Lawyer Truli as follows:

Lawyer Trull as follows:

Q. How far away were you from the man you describe? A. About fifteen fact.

Q. Who was the nearest to you? A. The bartender.

Q. How much money did Mr. Smith give you when
you made your amdavit? A. None. I haven't been
said yet.

you make your amdavit? A.—None. I haven't been paid yet.

— He was expect pay? A.—I don't know.

— He you have any conversation with this man
you describe? A.—No.

Q.—Who else was in the billiard room that night?

A.—There were lots of people there.

Q.—Now can you describe any of these people other
than the man whose photograph you have identified?

A.—No! I didn't pay particular attention.

Q.—nut you remember this man in particular? A.—

Q.—But you remember this man in particular? A.—Yes
Q.—When did you meet after leaving the barreom?
Q.—Then I am to understand that you can remember
no one but this man out of all those you mat during
the month of september. 1822? A.—Yes.

Ransom T. Manning, another guide, prefaced
his testimony by saying that he had a very
good memory, and that having once seen a
man he never forgot him. Mr. Manning described distances by rods. He could not remember any stranger he had met during the
summer of 1892 other than the man surposed to be Austin. He said he saw Austin at
the Saranac Club House and that it was botween Sept. 2 and 22, 1822. Manning said
that Mr. Smith of the insurance company
asked him to make an affidavit and he did so.
Q.—Were you paid: A.—Yes, the usual sum in such Q.-Were you paid? A.-Yes, the usual sum in such cases.
Q.-How much was that? A.-Five dollars, I sup-Bose.

Q.—Ab, so you were all treated alike and hold no ill feeling toward Mr. Smith? A.—No, we have no ill feeling toward him.

—You went is the theatre with Mr. Smith? A.— Q. What was the name of the leading man? A.—I on t know.
Q. Yet you sat there for over three hours? A.—Tea.
Q.—How tall was he? A.—Can't say.
Q.—What was his complexuon? A.—Don't know.

The case was not finished. BOTH FAMILIES KEPT AWARE,

The Powells by a Synagogue and a School The congregation Talmund Torah, which

consists of about 100 members, bought the four-story brick dwelling at 227 East 104th street about a year ago and turned it into a synagogue and private school. About July 1 Rabbi Joseph L. Sossnitz was installed, and since then the synagogue and the school have

A family named Powell. living next door, at 225, has, on the other hand, been growing more and more dissatisfied. Alonzo Powell,

more and more dissatisfied. Alonzo Powell, the head of the household, is an ex-policeman. His family consists of his wife and grown-up son and daughter. He bought his house about four years ago, and expected to live there in peace for the rest of his life. This hope has been shattered since the congregation Talmund Torah moved in.

The school children are bad enough, he says, but it is their ciders that cause the most annorance. Every morning about 5 o'clock a dozen or more old men come to the synagogue to pray. According to Powell, each seems to try to talk the fastest and to make the most noise. Z-is is his most serious grievance, and noise. This is his most serious grievance, and yesterday he asked the Board of Health to

noise. This is his most serious grievance, and yesterday he asked the Board of Health to stop it.

"The morning prayers continue until about 8 o'clock." Mrs. Fowell said last night. "At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the boys come to school and stay until 7. Whenever they recite an exercise, sing, or say prayers we get the full benefit of it. When dismissed they run down stuirs in a body, it seems, each one two steps at a time, and burst into the street, yelling like Indians. Besides depriving us of necessary rest, this noise is undoubtedly injuring us nanciadly."

Rabbi Sossnitz said when asked about the complaint that the morning service began at 7 o'clock and lasted one hour. There was no unnecessary noise. He also denied that the pupils were bolisterous. He added, though, that if he wanted to complain he had good cause. He said that the Powells had a niano, and that it was often played on until 11 o'clock at night. He and his wife could not sleep at such times, but he did not complain.

It is not likely that the health authorities can do anything in the matter.

VERDICT AGAINST VATHER SMITH. One Hundred Bollars Damages Awarded to the Catholie Club.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 8.-The suit of the Catholic Club against the Rev. Dr. Seba B. Smith, the rector of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, for \$6,000 damages for ejecting the organization from its quarters in Market street, ended to-day in a victory for the club. The jury brought in a verdict assessing the The jury brought in a verdict assessing the damages to the society at \$100. The result of the trial was a surprise to the rector and Hishop Wigger. The lesse of the rooms to the club by the church was on condition that there should be no round dancing at entertainments of the club. Judge Dixon, in his charge to the jury, said there was no doubt that the young men had violated the provisions of the lease. But the violation did not terminate the right of the young men to the rooms, because they were entitled to be served with a three days notice, at the expiration of which they were to deliver up the premises. This notice was served by Dr. Smith on the 5th day of September, and the time expiration of which they were to deliver up the premises. This notice was served by Dr. Smith on the 5th day of September, and the time expired on the 8th day of that same month at midnight.

But the priest entered the rooms at noon on the 6th, before the time had expired, and consequently it became the duty of the Court to direct the Jury to find a verdict for the plaintiffs, awarding the damages at what they thought would be proper to compensate the club for the injury received by the barring of the doors against the members between 12 ociock in the day and 12 ociock at night. The Judge instructed the jury not to touch upon the matter of personal damages.

The members of the club are resolving over their victory to night, and have renewed their promise to use their latence to have Dr. Smith removed frem the church. damages to the society at \$100. The result of

Lehigh Volley Planners.

PRILADELPHIA, Jan. O. - The annual report of the Lehigh Valley Ballroad Company was presented to and approved to-day by the Board of Directors. President E. P. Wilbur read the re-Directors. Fresident E. P. Wilbur read the report, which shows that for the year ending Nov. 30, 1866, the gross receipts were \$18,610, 777, the expenses \$12,705,361, and the net carnings \$5,985,415. Adding \$895,233 income from investments makes the total income \$4,238,646.

Of this was expended \$4,702,237 interest, &c., and \$1,010,342 for the dividends paid in April and July last, leaving \$550,070 surplus. The net loss from the strike in November is estimated at \$450,000.

Danbury Manufacturers Reject Compromise. DANBURY, Jan. St .- A conference of a committoe of hatters was held last night, beginning at to clock and lasting till 3 A. M., to effect a compromise, if possible, on the inchout. To-day they made known to the manufacturers the concessions they were willing to make. The manufacturers, however, refused to recog-

CHURCH CHORAL SOCIETY

Will hold his first service for this season at Amean St Timothy's though with all means of Shi service the arteriorous of Am 17, at 6 and eventual Amean at 845. Subscriptions entitling the inguise to 1 technic for Shi can be nead by applying to 1 MEDRY LEWIS MORELL, Sec 7, 10 Exchange piece.